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# BOTANICAL GAZETTE

APRIL 1918

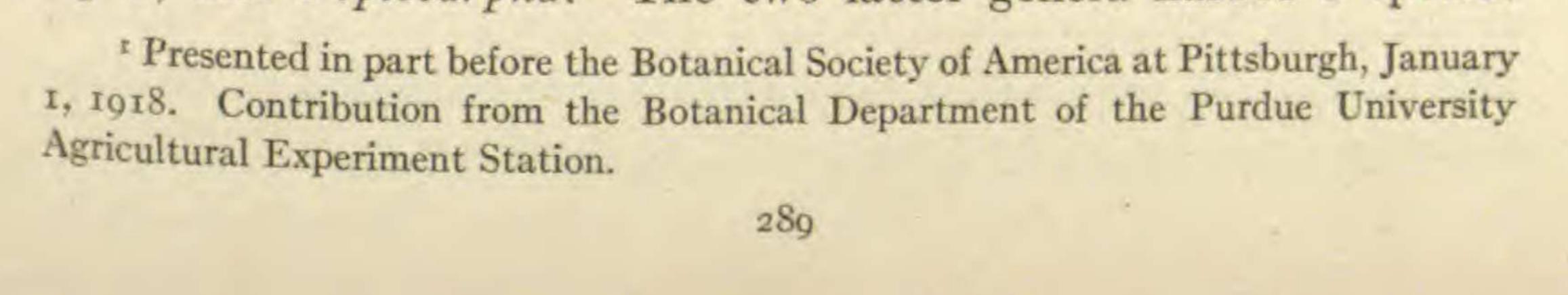
# CARDUACEOUS SPECIES OF PUCCINIA<sup>1</sup> I. SPECIES OCCURRING ON THE TRIBE VERNONIAE H. S. Jackson

This is the first of a proposed series of papers dealing with the species of *Puccinia* occurring on the Carduaceae. It is planned to discuss in separate articles the species recorded on the host genera included in the different tribes of the family. The series is the result of a study made in connection with the preparation, by the writer, of the manuscript of the species of *Puccinia* occurring on this family of hosts for *North American Flora*.

The number of species of *Puccinia* described from all parts of the world as occurring on members of the Carduaceae is very large,

more than 300, and on account of the great variety of forms, and the close relationship and variability of the hosts which they inhabit, they offer a very interesting as well as difficult group for study by the uredinologist. In order to understand properly the forms occurring in North America, a study is being made so far as possible of all the described species. In order to bring together the present knowledge of the species occurring on closely related hosts, the forms recorded on the different tribes of the Carduaceae are being taken up separately.

Species of *Puccinia* are recorded on but three genera of the carduaceous tribe Vernoniae as limited by O. HOFFMANN in ENGLER and PRANTL'S *Die Pflanzenfamilien*; these are *Vernonia*, *Elephan-topus*, and *Piptocarpha*. The two latter genera harbor 2 species



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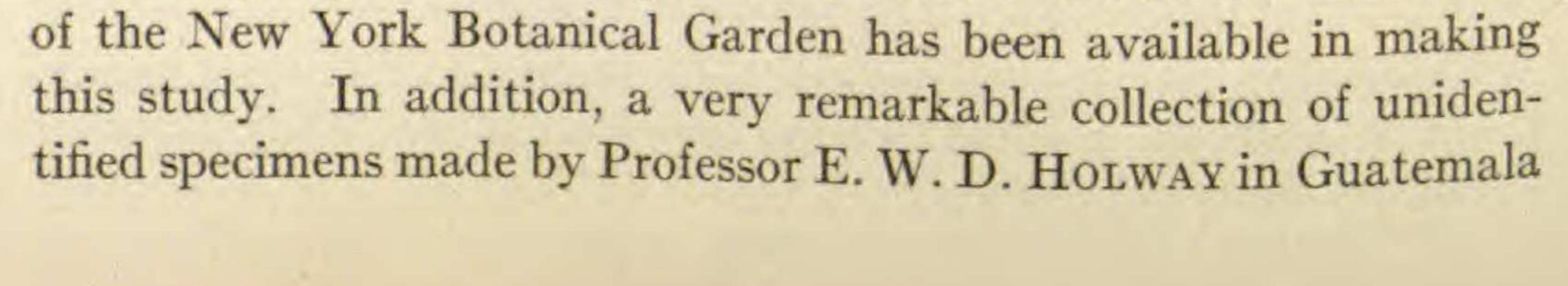
each, while on the genus first mentioned 25 species are here recognized. All of the species, so far as known, are autoecious, although the full life history has been determined for only a few. There are a number of unconnected species of *Aecidium* and *Uredo* recorded which are not discussed in this account. While it is possible that some of the former may belong to heteroecious species, there is no supporting evidence available.

290

The large number of species occurring on *Vernonia* and the great variation in morphological characters and in life history which they exhibit are perhaps unparalleled on any other host genus in this group of rusts. When we consider, however, that the most important influencing factor in the evolution of the parasitic fungi, particularly in a group as highly specialized as the rusts, is undoubtedly that of the host, it is perhaps to be expected that a genus of hosts which includes an estimated number of 600 species, many of which show great variation, should harbor a large number of species of closely related parasites. The genus *Vernonia* occurs in both the Eastern and Western Hemispheres, over a wide range of latitude and under almost every conceivable condition of climate and range of elevation.

It is noticeable that the species of rusts under discussion are more numerous in the subtropical than in the temperate regions. For example, while but one species of *Puccinia* occurring on 9 species of *Vernonia* is known in the United States, 10 species occurring on 8 hosts are known from Guatemala and Costa Rica. Three host species, *V. patens*, *V. leiocarpa*, and *V. triflosculosa*, harbor two species each in the latter region. There are 17 different species recognized from North America, of which 4 have been collected in Mexico, 5 in the West Indies, and 10 in Guatemala and Costa Rica; 8 are known from South America and 3 from the Eastern Hemisphere; 2 species only are indigenous to both North and South America.

All of the material in the Arthur herbarium at the Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station and in the herbarium.



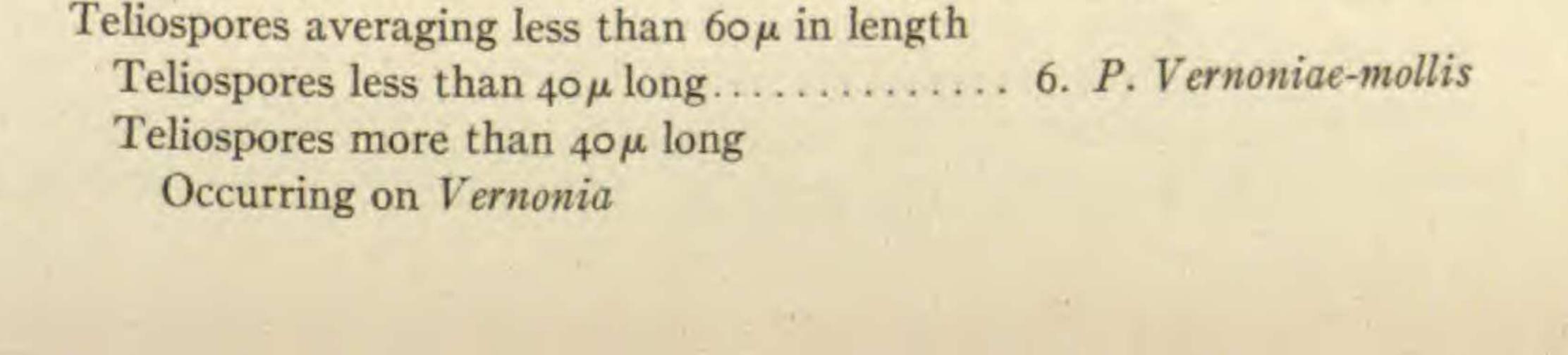
291

and Costa Rica was loaned to the writer for study by Dr. J. C. ARTHUR, to whom the material was sent. Professor HOLWAY has also kindly furnished other material from his very extensive herbarium. A number of collections made by the late W. A. KELLERMAN in Guatemala have also been included in this study. Most of the type collections of previously described species have been examined. A few from South America and Africa have not been seen, as the original specimens are in European herbaria and on account of the present unsettled conditions are

not available.

The writer is under great obligations to Dr. J. C. ARTHUR and to Professor E. W. D. HOLWAY for the loan of material at their disposal and for reading the manuscript of this paper. Acknowledgment is also gratefully made to the members of the staff of the botanical department of the Purdue University Experiment Station for assistance in the details of the work. The species described as new from Guatemala and Costa Rica are published jointly under the authorship of Professor HOLWAY and the writer. The descriptions and notes, however, were prepared entirely by the writer, and he assumes all responsibility for any errors which future investigations may bring to light.

KEY TO SPECIES



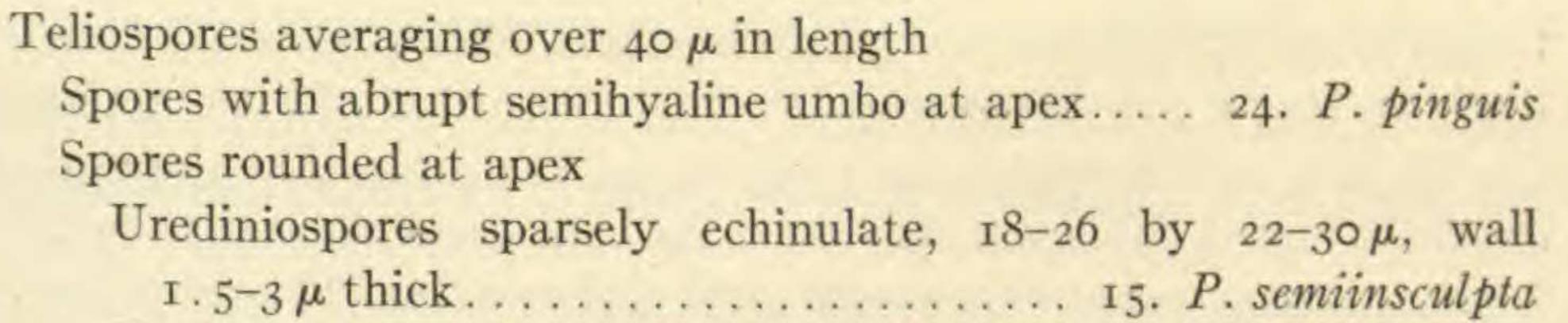
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O, II, III present in life cycle; urediniospore wall  $1.5-2.5 \mu$ ... O, I, II, III present in life cycle; urediniospore wall 1-1.5 µ.... Occurring on Piptocarpha Teliospores 19-27 by  $35-58 \mu$ ..... 28. P. Piptocarphae Teliospores 27-34 by 45-60 µ..... 29. P. leptoderma Teliospores appreciably thickened above Teliospores light brown; I and III known...... 9. P. Le Testui Teliospores colorless; II and III known...... 10. P. hyalina Teliospores dark cinnamon or chestnut brown, thickened at apex, frequently obscurely verrucose-rugose Uredinia unknown; teliospores chestnut brown, narrowed below Teliospores 20-25 by  $45-50 \mu$ ..... II. P. vernoniphila Teliospores 15-17 by 40-50  $\mu$  (micro-form)..... 26. P. paupercula Uredinia present; teliospores dark cinnamon or chestnut brown, rounded below Urediniospore wall cinnamon brown Urediniospore pores 4-6, scattered..... 12. P. fuscella Urediniospore pores 2-3, approximately equatorial Teliospores 20–28 by 30–45  $\mu$ ..... 13. P. Vernoniae 

Urediniospore wall colorless to faint golden brown 15. P. semiinsculpta Teliospore wall prominently roughened Uredinia with encircling paraphyses; teliospore markings tuberculate.....

Urediniospores globoid to obovoid, 22-26 by 26-32 µ...18. P. notha Markings prominent, sparsely distributed Urediniospore wall golden brown, thick; sori subepidermal 10. P. egregia

Urediniospore wall colorless, thin; sori deep seated . 20. P. praealta Uredinia and urediniospores unknown (micro-form)..27. P. elephantopodis Teliospore markings rugose or verrucose-rugose Telia gregarious or confluent (micro- or lepto-forms) Teliospores not or slightly constricted . 21. P. rotundata Teliospores strongly constricted . 22. P. discreta Telia scattered; urediniospores present (hemi- or brachy-forms) Teliospores averaging under 40  $\mu$  in length . 23. P. inaequata



293

Urediniospores closely echinulate, 26-29 by  $29-34 \mu$ , wall  $3-3.5 \mu$ thick ..... 25. P. Kuntzii

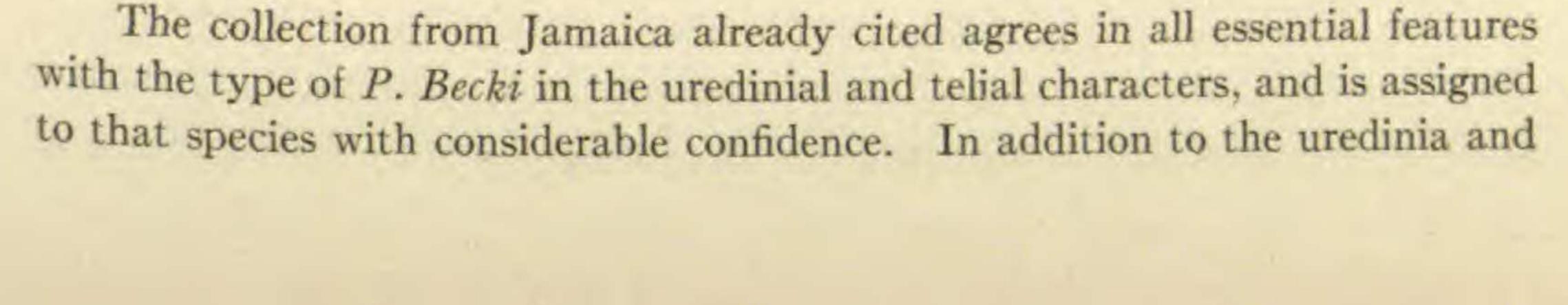
I. PUCCINIA BECKI Mayor, Mem. Soc. Neuch. 5:509. 1913. O. Pycnia epiphyllous, few, gregarious on yellowish somewhat hypertrophied spots, 0.5-1 mm. across, frequently extending along veins, conspicuous, subepidermal, orange yellow, fading to blackish, globoid or flask-shaped, 112–120 by 125–130 µ, ostiolar filaments  $50 \mu long.$ 

I. Aecia hypophyllous, few or solitary, in groups opposite the pycnia, cylindrical; peridium white, membranous, lacerate; peridial cells seen only in face view, irregularly polyhedral, 16-23 by 26-32  $\mu$ , wall colorless, thin, 1.5-2  $\mu$ , prominently vertucoserugose; aeciospores globoid to ellipsoid, somewhat irregular, 16-22 by 23-34  $\mu$ , wall colorless, 2  $\mu$  thick, closely and prominently verrucose, with low warts often arranged in longitudinal lines, especially near either end, pores obscure.

II. Uredinia amphigenous, chiefly hypophyllous, scattered, small, 0.2-0.5 mm. across, round, early naked, somewhat pulverulent, cinnamon brown, ruptured epidermis not conspicuous; urediniospores globoid or broadly ellipsoid, 18-22 by 22-24  $\mu$ , wall pale cinnamon brown, about 2  $\mu$  thick, moderately echinulate, pores obscure.

III. Telia chiefly hypophyllous, scattered, small, 0.2-0.5 mm. across, round, early naked, compact, pulvinate, germinating at maturity, chestnut brown, ruptured epidermis not conspicuous; teliospores cylindrical or fusiform, 13–19 by 58–90 µ, wall cinnamon brown, 1-1.5 µ thick, smooth; pedicel colorless, fragile, short, up to 40 µ long.

On Vernonia divaricata Sw., I, II, III, Mandeville, Jamaica, February 23, 1915, Holway.



telia, the specimen bears mature aecia which without doubt belong in the life cycle, making it possible to complete the description. In the Arthurian classification this species would be assigned to the genus Eriosporangium. This species is known otherwise only from the type collection made by Mayor near Bogota, Department of Cundinamarca, Colombia, on V. crotoneaster.

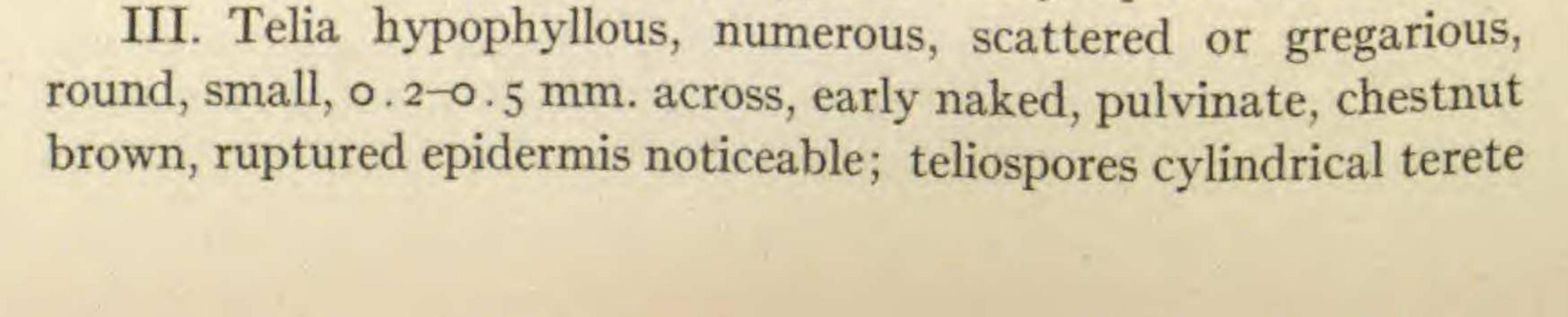
2. PUCCINIA MEMBRANACEA Diet., Hedwigia 38:251. 1899. On Vernonia cauloni Sch., Tijuca, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, May 1896, E. Ule 2337.

So far as can be determined from the literature, this species is known only from the type collection listed, which the writer has not seen. Only aecia and telia are described. It is evident from the description that it is closely related to the preceding species, although differing in the size of the aeciospores (25-30 by 30-35  $\mu$ ) and in the width of the teliospores (18-20 by 60-90  $\mu$ ), as well as in the absence of uredinia. The latter, however, in related rusts are often inconspicuous and sparingly developed and might easily be overlooked.

3. Puccinia erratica Jackson and Holway, nom. nov.-Dietelia Vernoniae Arth. Bot. GAz. 40:198. 1905; Endophyllum Vernoniae Arth. N. Am. Flora 7:126. 1907.

O. Pycnia epiphyllous, numerous, in crowded groups, 1.0 mm. across, in the center of yellowish spots 0.5-1.0 cm. in diameter, conspicuous, subepidermal, orange becoming black, globose or flask-shaped, 120–145 by 145–160  $\mu$ , ostiolar filaments not extruded. I. Aecia hypophyllous, few or solitary, crowded on the under side of yellowish spots opposite the pycnia or occasionally more or less scattered, bullate, 0.2-0.5 mm. across; peridium wanting; aeciospores somewhat irregularly ellipsoid, oblong or pyriform, 23–28 by 32–38  $\mu$ , somewhat flattened, wall colorless, 2–3  $\mu$  thick, prominently and closely verrucose-rugose, with a tendency to an arrangement in lines and uniting to form ridges at one end of the spore, tubercles often deciduous.

II. Uredinia hypophyllous, few, scattered, roundish, small, 0.1-0.3 mm. across, rather tardily naked, pulverulent, cinnamon brown, ruptured epidermis conspicuous; urediniospores globoid or broadly obovate, 23–28 by 29–34 µ, wall cinnamon brown, 1–1.5 µ, moderately echinulate, pores 3, approximately equatorial.



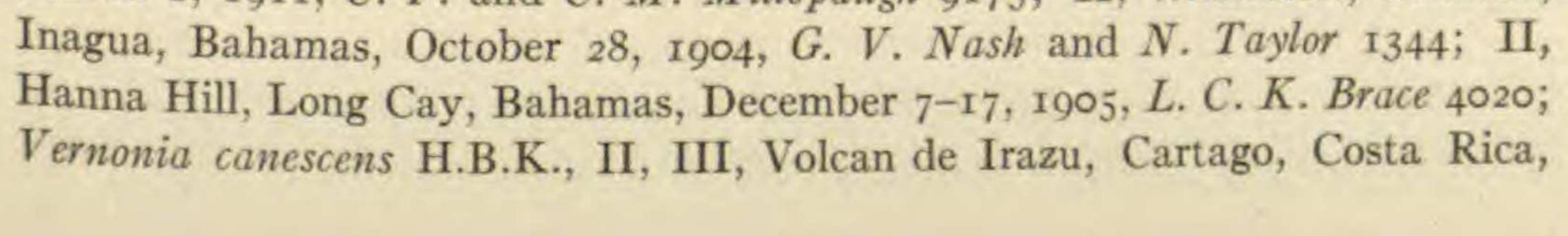
#### 1918] JACKSON—PUCCINIA 295

or fusiform, 16-22 by  $56-80 \mu$ , narrowed at both ends, apex obtuse, not thickened, slightly constricted, wall cinnamon brown, thin,  $1-1.5 \mu$ , smooth, pedicel colorless, fragile, equaling the spore in length or usually shorter.

On Vernonia Schiedeana Less., Guatemala City, Guatemala, February 8, 1917, Holway 841, February 15, 1916, O, I, II, III, Holway 494; Chinautla, Guatemala, February 12, 1916, O, I, II, III, Holway 480; Moran, Dept. Amititlan, Guatemala, December 22, 1916, I, II, III, Holway 621; Cordoba, Vera Cruz, Mexico, January 27, 1895, O, I, II, III, Pringle 6080, from specimen in the phanerogamic herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden; Jalapa, Vera Cruz, Mexico, October 2, 1898, I, II, III, Holway 3111 (type of Dietelia Vernoniae Arth.). In the course of the study of these collections it was at first thought that some of the specimens represented a mixture of Endophyllum Vernoniae and Argomyces Vernoniae (cf. 7), the aecia agreeing in morphology with the former and the uredinia and telia closely resembling the latter. A most careful examination, however, failed to reveal the presence of pycnia associated with the uredinia in any of the collections, and a re-examination of the type of Endophyllum Vernoniae showed a few telial sori and a few urediniospores which agree with those of the other collections. All of the collections cited show all spore stages of the rust and the association cannot be interpreted as accidental. The rust, according to this interpretation, is of the Eriosporangium type, possibly a correlated form with Argomyces Vernoniae. It is evidently closely related to the two preceding, differing, however, in the absence of a typical peridium in the aecia. The Cordoba collection differs from the Guatemalan material in the somewhat broader teliospores, a greater proportion of which are shorter than the maximum measurements given. The aecia are usually solitary and occur on noticeably thickened areas rather than on yellowish spots as in most of the Guatemalan collections. The material is scanty, however, and the leaves are evidently from a more mature, less vigorously growing specimen of the host than the other collections.

4. Puccinia Arthuriana, nom. nov.—Argomyces Vernoniae Arth. N. Am. Flora 7:218. 1912, not P. Vernoniae Schw. 1832.

On Vernonia arbuscula Less., II, Pineland, Long Bay Cays Section, Andros, Bahamas, January 20-22, 1910, J. K. Small and J. J. Carter 8613; Vernonia bahamensis Griseb., II, III, North Caicos, Bellemont and vicinity, Bahamas, March 2, 1911, C. F. and C. M. Millspaugh 9175; II, Whiteland, Tenados,



APRIL

December 24, 1915, Holway 281; San Jose, Costa Rica, January 3, 1916, O, II, III, Holway 360.

This species has previously been recorded only from Porto Rico,<sup>2</sup> on V. albicaulis, V. borinquensis, and V. sericea (V. phyllostachya). The specimen from St. Croix, listed with the original description, has since been referred to *Puccinia* (Argomyces) insulana (cf. 7). All but the last mentioned collections are from phanerogamic specimens in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden, obtained by the writer in January 1917. All are previously unrecorded hosts.

5. PUCCINIA VERNONIICOLA P. Henn. in Engler, Pfl. Ost.-Afr. c:50. 1895.

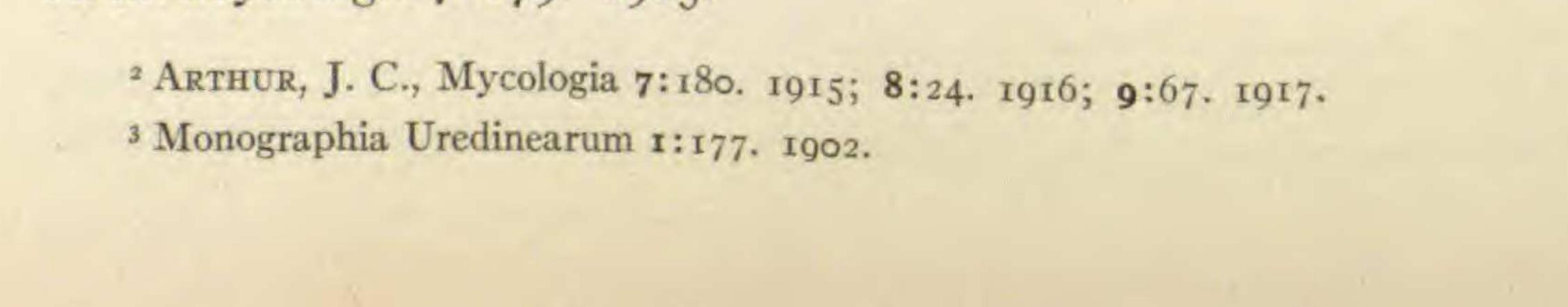
On Vernonia sp., Marangu, Africa, Volk 2257.

This species has not been seen by the writer and apparently has been recorded only from the type locality noted. Only telia and teliospores are described. SYDOW<sup>3</sup> has evidently redescribed this from authentic material and his description of the sori (sparsis, rotundatis, 2-2.5 mm. diam., pulvinatis) would suggest that it is a lepto-*Puccinia* and not to be confused with any form yet recorded from North America.

6. PUCCINIA VERNONIAE-MOLLIS Mayor, Mem. Soc. Neuch. 5:510. 1913.—Aecidium Vernoniae-mollis Mayor, Mem. Soc. Neuch. 5:570. 1913.

This species was described from material collected by MAYOR in the central Andes, Dept. Antioquia, Colombia, on Vernonia mollis (?). Four collections of uredinia and telia were made, two of which correspond in data of place and date with collections of aecia on the same host described separately. Judging from the description of the aecia (only uredinia and telia having been seen by the writer), it would seem probable that the aecia belong in the life history as they appear to be of a type common in this group of rusts. If this surmise is correct, this species is of the *Eriosporangium* type. The matter is complicated by the fact that MAYOR made two collections of another uredo (U. Vernoniae Mayor) on the same host, one of which corresponds in data with one of the aecial collections. As pointed out by MAYOR, the final disposition of the various forms can be made only on more extended field observations or cultures. This species differs from all other related rusts on Vernonia in the small size of the teliospores (14-21 by  $30-38\mu$ ).

7. Puccinia insulana (Arth.), comb. nov.—Argomyces insulanus Arth. Mycologia 7:179. 1915.



297

On Vernonia divaricata Sw., Oxford, Jamaica, September 13-18, 1906, N. L. Britton 431; Hillside, Blue Fields Mountain, Jamaica, March 6-7, 1908, N. L. Britton and A. Hollick 1996; Vernonia longifolia Pers., Antigua, West Indies, February 6, 1913, J. N. Rose et al. 3291; Vernonia sp., Retalhuleu, Guatemala, February 26, 1916, Holway 537.

This very distinct brachy-form was originally described from Porto Rico and St. Croix on V. albicaulis (l.c.) and on V. longifolia from Porto Rico. The above collections, excepting the last, were obtained from an examination of phanerogamic specimens in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden and, besides adding a new host for the species, extends the range to include Jamaica, Antigua, and Guatemala.

8. Puccinia fraterna, sp. nov.

1918]

O. Pycnia epiphyllous, few, gregarious, noticeable, subepidermal, blackish, globose, 110–120  $\mu$  in diameter, ostiolar filaments not protruding.

I. Aecia hypophyllous, few, crowded in small groups, opposite the pycnia, bullate, 0.2-0.5 mm. across; peridium short cylindrical, white, lacerate; peridial cells rectangular, abutted or slightly overlapping, 10-12 by  $26-35 \mu$ , wall colorless, outer wall smooth,  $1.5 \mu$  thick, inner very closely verrucose,  $4 \mu$  thick; aeciospores globoid or broadly ellipsoid, 18-23 by  $23-32 \mu$ ; wall colorless,  $1-1.5 \mu$  thick, closely and finely verrucose. II. Uredinia hypophyllous, few, scattered, small, 0.2-0.5 mm.

across, pulverulent, cinnamon brown, ruptured epidermis not conspicuous; urediniospores broadly ellipsoid or obovate, 23-26 by  $26-32 \mu$ ; wall pale cinnamon brown,  $1-1.5 \mu$  thick, moderately echinulate, pores 2 or 3, equatorial.

III. Telia hypophyllous, few, scattered, small, 0.2-0.5 mm. across, early naked, chestnut brown, ruptured epidermis not conspicuous; teliospores fusiform or oblong fusiform, 19-26 by 44-60  $\mu$ , narrowed above and below, somewhat constricted, wall cinnamon brown, uniformly 1 $\mu$  thick, smooth; pedicel colorless, fragile, about half the length of the spore.

On Vernonia pluvialis Gleason, Summit Blue Mt. Peak, Jamaica, July 24, 1903, O, I, II, III, G. E. Nichols 120 (type); May 14, 1906, O, I, Forrest Shreve. The specimens on which this species is based were obtained from phanerogamic specimens in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden. The first collection mentioned bears all stages of the rust; the other, found on the type specimen of the host species, bears pycnia and aecia only. The material

### 298

#### BOTANICAL GAZETTE

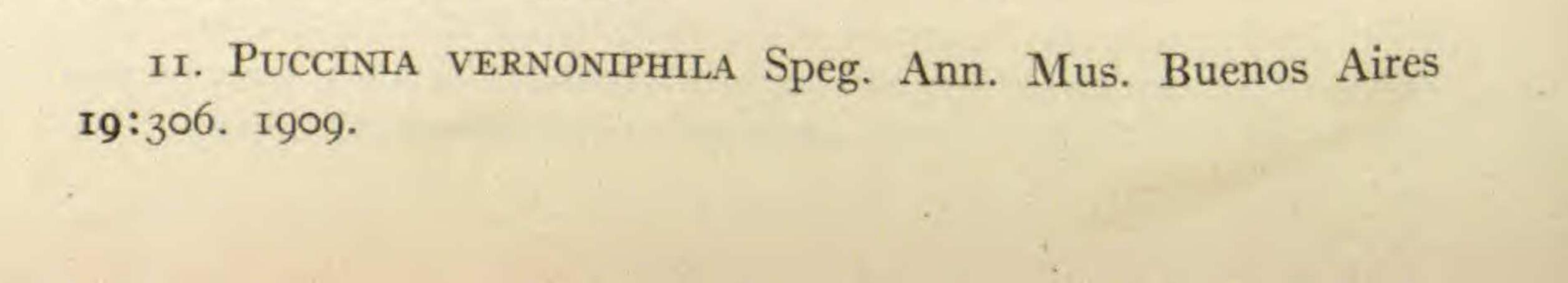
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is fragmentary and admitting of rather incomplete description of some stages. The species, however, is clearly distinct from any form previously described, having medium sized teliospores and possessing aecia with peridia. It is apparently most closely related to *P. insulana*, and difficult to separate from it in the uredinial and telial characters. The urediniospores, however, have thinner walls and the teliospores are somewhat narrower. The presence of aecia, however, clearly distinguishes it from that species. It should doubtless be considered a correlated form.

9. PUCCINIA LE TESTUI Maubl. Bull. Soc. Myc. Fr. 22:71. 1906. This species is known only from Marromen, East Africa, on Vernonia sp. No material has been available for study. Aecia and telia only are known, the latter described as oblong to ellipsoid-oblong, apex rounded, base narrowed, constricted at the septum, wall thick, apex thickened to 8 μ, papillate, smooth, "flavo-brunneis," 18-25 by 36-50 μ, pedicel subhyaline, persistent, to 50 μ long. From this it would appear to be different from any other described species, although possibly close to P. fuscella.

10. Puccinia hyalina, sp. nov. O and I. Pycnia and aecia unknown. II. Uredinia amphigenous, scattered, occasionally gregarious, roundish, 0.2-0.4 mm. across, tardily naked, pulverulent, cinnamon brown, ruptured epidermis conspicuous; urediniospores broadly ellipsoid or obovoid, 22-26 by  $29-34 \mu$ , wall dark cinnamon brown,  $1.5-2.5 \mu$  thick, strongly and sparsely echinulate; pore one, basal, near the hilum. III. Telia hypophyllous, scattered or gregarious, round, small, 0.2-0.4 mm. across, early naked, pulvinate, whitish or cinereous, ruptured epidermis not conspicuous; teliospores ellipsoid or obovoid, 18-22 by  $36-46 \mu$ , rounded at apex and base or narrowed below, slightly constricted, germinating at maturity; wall colorless, thin,  $1 \mu$ , thickened at apex to  $6-8 \mu$ , smooth; pedicel colorless, equaling the spore.

On Vernonia scariosa Arn., Ceylon, April 23, 1915, T. Petch. A very distinct species, easily separated from all other rusts on Vernonia by the single basal pore of the urediniospore and the colorless teliospores appreciably thickened at the apex.



#### 1918]

#### JACKSON-PUCCINIA

299

Only one collection of this species has been recorded, on V. flexuosa from Buenos Aires, November 1907. No material has been available for study, and its relation to the other species cannot be stated with any degree of accuracy. Telia only are described, the spores being "obscure fusco-ferrugineae superne obtusae inferne subcuneatae (20-25 by  $45-50\mu$ )... non v. leniter constrictae, episporio ad vesticem sat incrassato." The description of the sori would not suggest a micro- or lepto-form, and it is probable that other stages exist.

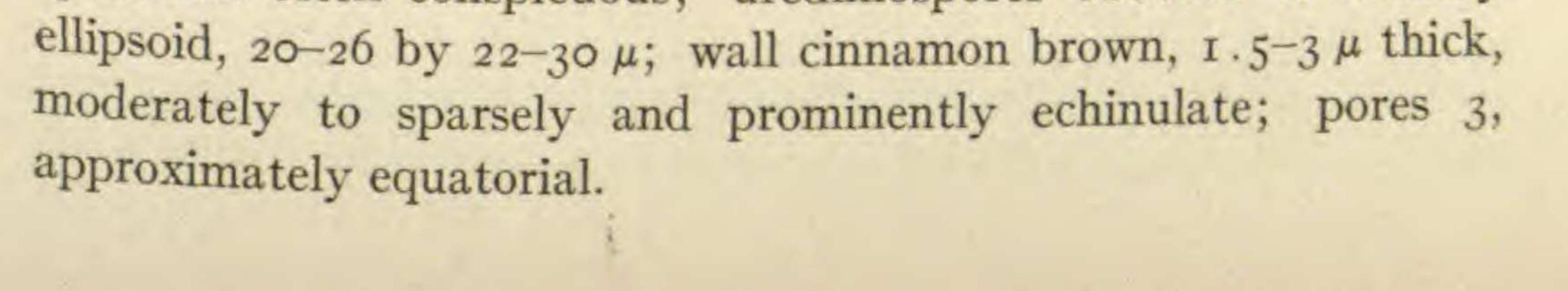
12. PUCCINIA FUSCELLA Arthur and Johnston, Mem. Torr. Bot. Club 157. 1918.

On Vernonia menthaefolia Less., El Yunque Baracoa, Cuba, March 10, 1903, E. W. D. Holway; Baracoa, April 14, 1916, J. R. Johnston 584 (type). This species has formerly been confused with P. Vernoniae Schw. (cf. 13). It differs, however, in well marked characters, especially in the distribution of the pores in the urediniospores, which are 4-6 and scattered, while in P. Vernoniae they are 3 and equatorial. The species is known only from Cuba. The first mentioned specimen was issued as no. 772 in Barth. N. A. Ured. as on V. longifolia.

13. PUCCINIA VERNONIAE Schw. Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. II. 4:296. 1832.—P. bullata Schw. Schrift. Nat. Gesell. Leipzig 1:74. 1822; not P. bullata Lk. 1815 or Schroet. 1879; P. tanaceti Vernoniae Burr. Ill. Lab. Nat. Hist. 2:186. 1885; P. Vernoniae longipes Diet. Jour. Mycol. 7:43. 1891; P. Vernoniae brevipes Diet. Mycol.

7:43. 1891; P. longipes Lagerh. Tromsö Mus. Aarsh. 17:64. 1895; Dicaeoma longipes Kuntze, Rev. Gen. 3:469. 1898; Bullaria Vernoniae Arth. Mycol. 2:302. 1917.

O. Pycnia epiphyllous, few, scattered among the uredinia, small, punctiform, subepidermal, honey yellow, becoming brown, globose, 112  $\mu$  in diameter by 120–130  $\mu$  in height; ostiolar filaments free. II. Primary uredinia chiefly epiphyllous, rather numerous, crowded in groups up to 4 mm. in length, often confluent, small, round, 0.3-0.5 mm. across, rather early naked, pulverulent, cinnamon brown, ruptured epidermis inconspicuous; secondary uredinia amphigenous, often gregarious like the primary on yellow spots, or more often scattered, small, 0.2-0.5 mm. across, ruptured epidermis often conspicuous; urediniospores obovoid or broadly



III. Telia amphigenous and caulicolous, on the leaf blades often gregarious or confluent, in groups of 0.5-1.5 mm., more often scattered, round, 0.2-0.5 mm. across, on the stems fusiform, 10-30 mm. long; early naked, becoming somewhat pulverulent, dark chocolate brown, ruptured epidermis noticeable when epiphyllous, inconspicuous when hypophyllous; teliospores oblong or ellipsoid, often irregular, 20-28 by 30-45 µ, somewhat longer and narrower in caulicolous sori, 19–26 by 40–58  $\mu$ , obtuse or rounded above, rounded or narrowed below, slightly or not constricted at septum (more frequently so in caulicolous form); wall light chestnut brown, minutely verrucose, often appearing smooth, medium thick,  $1.5-3\mu$ , thicker at apex,  $5-10\mu$ , concolorous or often slightly lighter above; pedicel colorless, slender, once to twice the length of the spore, in the caulicolous form usually much longer. On Vernonia altissima Nutt. (V. maxima Small), Indiana, Michigan; V. Baldwinii Torr. (V. interior Small), Illinois, Kansas, Michigan, Nebraska, Oklahoma; V. crinita Raf., Arkansas, Michigan; V. Ervendbergii Gray, San Luis Potosi; V. fasciculata Michx., Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota; V. gigantea (Walt.) Britt., Texas; V. guadalupensis Heller, Texas; V. missourica Raf. (V. Drummondii Shuttlw.), Missouri; V. noveboracensis (L.) Willd., Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, North Carolina; V. pulchella Small, Georgia; V. sp., Virginia.

Type locality: Salem, North Carolina, on Vernonia noveboracensis. Exsiccati: Sydow Ured. 273, 1015; Ellis and Ev. N. A. Fungi 1847, 2988, 3050; Ellis and Ev. Fungi Columb. 263, 353, 1670, 1774; Barth. Fungi Columb. 2573, 2970, 3271, 3674, 4276; Barth. N. A. Ured. 69, 70, 578, 873, 874, 973; Brenckle, Fungi Dakot. 369; Seym. and Earle, Econ. Fungi Suppl. B 20. This very common species is apparently confined to the United States, and the only one so far recorded north of Mexico. The name first proposed by SCHWEINITZ was based on collections made at Salem, North Carolina, occurring "erumpent from the dried stems of various plants, e.g. Ambrosia, Chenopodium." In his later publication he cites it as occurring in Pennsylvania on V. noveboracensis. An examination of the material in the Schweinitz collection at the Philadelphia Academy of Science made by ARTHUR, shows that there are three packets, containing in the aggregate 9 pieces, of similar stems bearing large sori up to 3 cm. long. The original packet reads "P. bullata LvS. Salem and Beth. in caulibus varies." The stems all appear to be of Vernonia, and the rust when examined microscopically does not differ from

similar material on Vernonia stems (now interpreted as V. altissima) collected by UNDERWOOD at Fern, Putnam County, Indiana, and distributed in Ellis and Ev. N. A. Fungi (2988) and other exsiccati under the name P. Vernoniae

#### 1918]

#### JACKSON-PUCCINIA

301

Schw. No other rust with which this could possibly be confused is known to occur on the stems of *Ambrosia* or *Chenopodium*, or on any other host within the range of this species.

LAGERHEIM based his *P. longipes* on material of *P. bullata* Schw. in the E. Fries herbarium, communicated by SCHWEINITZ, said to be on culms or petioles of *Ambrosia* sp.

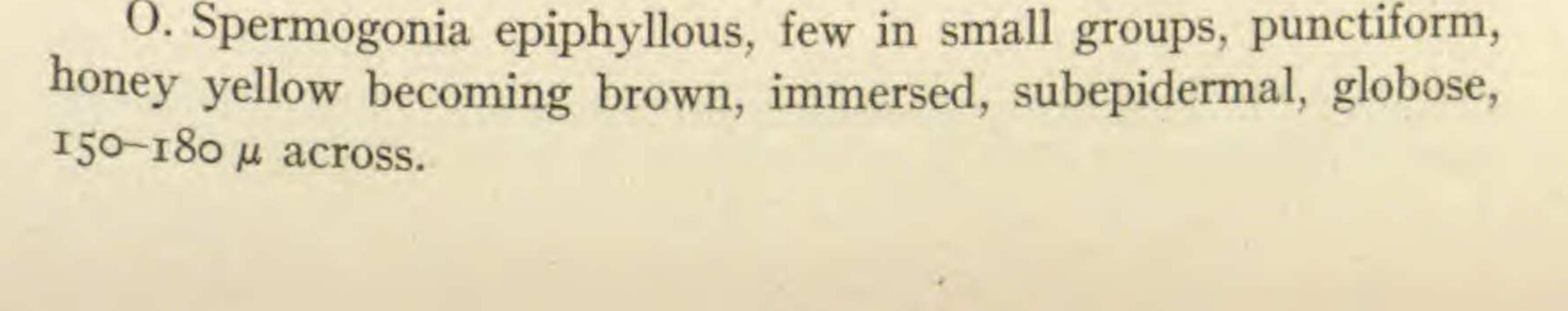
DIETEL (l.c.) based his varieties on supposed differences in the length of the pedicel in this rust on different hosts, a difference which is not borne out by an examination of the large series of specimens in the Arthur herbarium.

That the rust on the stems is the same as the more common, or at least more frequently collected, form on the leaves has been shown by ARTHUR, who, in 1916 (Mycol. 9:302, 1917), using telial material from the stems of *Vernonia* sp. collected by C. H. CRABILL at Cliffview, Va., and communicated by F. D. FROMME, succeeded in obtaining the development of pycnia and uredinia on the leaves of *Vernonia* sp. This culture also demonstrates that this rust, whose life history has long been in doubt, is a brachy-form referable to the genus *Bullaria*. Pycnia have not been observed in any field collections thus far studied.

14. PUCCINIA LORENTZII P. Henn. Hedwigia 35:239. 1896.

The type of this species was collected by LORENTZ in Argentina, February 1878, on Vernonia Lorentzii Hieron. It is also recorded from the same region on V. mollissima and from Brazil on V. scorpioides. The only specimen recorded by HENNINGS, which has been seen by the writer, is presumably the collection which he records as on Vernonia sp. made by E. Ule (1414) in Sta. Cathrina pr. Tubarao, Brazil. The specimen examined is from the herbarium of E. W. D. HOLWAY and agrees with the data given by HENNINGS, except that the host is V. scorpioides and the number 1441. This specimen bears uredinia only, and the spores, as stated by HENNINGS, differ slightly from those of the other collections. The spores are ellipsoid to obovoid, 23-24 by  $26-32 \mu$ , wall cinnamon brown,  $1.5-2 \mu$  thick, minutely and moderately echinulate, the pores 3, equatorial. Another specimen distributed by VESTER-GREN (Micromycetes rariores selecti 1289), collected by Rob. E. Fries in Prov. Jujuy, Argentina, on V. scorpioides, has been examined and found to bear uredinia only, the spores being similar to the Ule collection. In the absence of other material for examination it is possible that the assignment in the preceding key is incorrect.

15. PUCCINIA SEMIINSCULPTA Arth. BOT. GAZ. 40:204. 1905.



[APRIL

II. Primary uredinia epiphyllous, surrounding the pycnia on yellowish hypertrophied spots with purple border, secondary scattered, round, small, 0.2-0.3 mm. across, soon naked, pale cinnamon brown, pulverulent, ruptured epidermis noticeable; urediniospores broadly ellipsoid, obovoid, or globoid, 18-26 by  $22-30 \mu$ ; wall golden yellow fading to nearly colorless, medium thick,  $1.5-3 \mu$ , sparsely and evenly echinulate, pores indistinct, 2-3 and equatorial.

III. Telia amphigenous, or often only epiphyllous, scattered, round, small, 0.2-0.5 mm. across, often confluent, soon naked, chocolate brown, compact and cinereous from germination or pulverulent, ruptured epidermis inconspicuous; teliospores elliptical or elliptical-obovate, 22-38 by  $38-50 \mu$ , rounded above, rounded or somewhat narrowed below, slightly or not constricted at septum; wall finely to coarsely reticulate-verrucose with irregular, crowded sculpturing, golden brown in the germinating form to chocolate brown in the pulverulent form,  $3-6 \mu$  thick, slightly or not thicker at apex,  $4-10 \mu$ , much thinner at base in the germinating form; pedicel colorless, rather slender,  $5-9 \mu$  thick, once to twice length of spore, minutely rugose, or nearly smooth.

On Vernonia Alamani DC., Amecameca, Mexico (state), October 31, 1899,

Holway 3754 (type), distributed in Barth. Fungi Columb. 4573; October 30, 1903, Holway 5190, distributed in Barth. N. A. Ured. 168; Oaxaca, November 11, 1903, Holway 5379; Patzcuaro, Michoacan, October 13, 1899, Holway 3631; October 10, 1899, Holway 3602; October 17, 1898, Holway 3105; V. Karwinskiana DC., Las Sedos, Oaxaca, Mexico, October 30, 1894, C. G. Pringle 6019; V. umbellifera Gleason, Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico, October 16, 1889, C. G. Pringle 2316; Vernonia sp., Oaxaca, Mexico, October 18, 1899, Holway 3668, distributed in Barth. N. A. Ured. 1570; Chapala, Mexico, September 19, 1899, Holway 5459; Cuernavaca, Mexico, September 30, 1899, Holway 3540; Morelos, Mexico, September 8, Arsène (Field Museum, sheet 386949).

This remarkable species presents some puzzling features. The teliospores, as stated in the description, are of two forms, quite different in general characters. The thin-walled, lighter colored spores are often found in a germinating condition. The thick-walled, darker spores show no evidence of germination. All gradations between the extremes of the two forms may be found in the same collection and even in the same sorus. It is possible that this species should be regarded as indicating a transitional relation between the *Argomyces* type and the usual form.

303

The species as here considered follows closely the original interpretation of ARTHUR. It should be noted that certain collections (*Holway* 3459, 3668) show only the thick-walled form, and the sori are chiefly epiphyllous, while in the typical form the sori are chiefly hypophyllous. The two *Pringle* collections add new hosts for the species. The first mentioned was obtained through the courtesy of HOLWAY, the other from a phanerogamic specimen in the herbaria of the New York Botanical Garden and of the Field Museum (sheets 104882, 262977).

16. Puccinia rata Jackson and Holway, sp. nov. O and I. Pycnia and aecia unknown.

1918]

II. Uredinia amphigenous, chiefly hypophyllous, scattered, round, standing out from surface of leaf, small, 0.2-0.4 mm. across, early naked, becoming pulverulent, cinnamon brown, epidermis not conspicuous; surrounded by abundant encircling paraphyses, standing well out from substratum, paraphyses incurved, clavate, 15-18 by 100-125  $\mu$ , wall colorless or very slightly tinted with brown, uniform, thin,  $0.5-1 \mu$ ; urediniospores globoid or broadly obovate, 24-29 by 26-32  $\mu$ ; wall dark cinnamon brown, 2.5-3.5  $\mu$ thick, rather closely echinulate; pores 4-5, scattered.

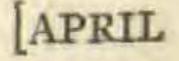
III. Telia hypophyllous, scattered or gregarious, round, small, 0.2-0.4 mm. across, early naked, becoming pulverulent, early formed sori surrounded by paraphyses like the uredinia, later formed

sori without paraphyses; 'teliospores broadly ellipsoid, 26–30 by  $3^{2}-42 \mu$ , rounded at both ends, slightly or not constricted at septum; wall uniform, chestnut brown,  $3.5-5 \mu$  thick, thickened to  $5-7 \mu$  at apex and over pore of lower cell, which is usually placed half way from pedicel to septum, prominently and evenly tuberculate with closely set low tubercles,  $1 \mu$  in height, having polygonal bases; pedicel short,  $5-10 \mu$ , colorless, deciduous.

On Vernonia leiocarpa DC., Guatemala City, Guatemala, February 13, 1916, II, III, Holway 490 (type); February 15, 1916, II, III, Holway 495a; March 17, 1916, II, III, Holway 585; Mendez, Dept. Guatemala, February 13, 1917, Holway 860; Antigua, Dept. Sacatepequez, February 4, 1907, Kellerman 6300.

Known only from Guatemala, this very distinct species is easily separated

## from all others on Vernonia, studied by the writer, in the presence of abundant paraphyses with the uredinia and in the tuberculate markings of the teliospores. It is accompanied on some of the collections (Holway 495a, Kellerman 6300)



by another species, P. notha (18), from which it is, however, readily distinguished by well marked characters. In P. notha the uredinia are not accompanied by paraphyses and the spores are colorless. The teliospores, while similar to the present species in shape and size, have verrucose markings and long pedicels. In P. rata the sori are in general hypophyllous, while in P. notha they are characteristically epiphyllous on the specimens examined.

17. Puccinia idonea Jackson and Holway, sp. nov. O and I. Pycnia and aecia unknown.

II. Uredinia amphigenous, scattered or somewhat crowded and frequently confluent along the midribs and larger veins, roundish or somewhat elongated, o. 3-o. 6 mm. across, early naked, pulverulent, lemon yellow fading to white, ruptured epidermis conspicuous; urediniospores broadly ellipsoid or obovoid, 18-21 by 23-28  $\mu$ , wall colorless, thin,  $1-1.5 \mu$ , finely and moderately echinulate, the pores obscure but apparently equatorial. III. Telia amphigenous, chiefly hypophyllous, scattered or somewhat crowded and frequently confluent along the midribs and larger veins, roundish or somewhat elongated 0.3-0.6 mm. across, early naked, pulvinate becoming pulverulent, blackish brown, ruptured epidermis conspicuous; teliospores broadly ellipsoid, 23-28 by 35-45 µ, rounded at both ends, not or scarcely constricted, wall chestnut brown, medium thick  $3-4 \mu$ , slightly thickened at apex and over pore of lower cell to  $7 \mu$ , prominently and evenly verrucose with broad low projections rather closely set, sometimes arranged in lines; pedicel colorless, flexuous, twice the length of the spore,  $3-5 \mu$  thick, transversely rugose at base and swelling slightly.

On Vernonia triflosculosa H.B.K., San Jose, Costa Rica, January 8, 1916, Holway 398; January 18, 1916, Holway 445; Chinaulta, Dept. Guatemala, February 12, 1916, II, III, Holway 481; Esquintla, Guatemala, February 17, 1916, II, III, Holway 498, 499, type; Panajachel, Dept. Solola, Guatemala, January 3, 1917, II, III, Holway 670.

This species occurs on the same host and from the same region as P. praealta (cf. 20), but differs in the character of the sori as well as in microscopic characters. It is perhaps most closely related to the next described species. The urediniospores, however, are narrower and shorter, with little or no tendency to be globoid. The teliospores in this species, while similar in size and shape, have markings which are less pointed and hence nearly hemispherical and somewhat more closely placed. The pedicel has a tendency to swell slightly

#### 1918] JACKSON—PUCCINIA

at the base, while in the latter it is attenuated. The uredinia in gross appearance resemble those of *Coleos porium*. The spores, however, are echinulate and borne on pedicels, and sections show urediniospores and teliospores in the same sorus.

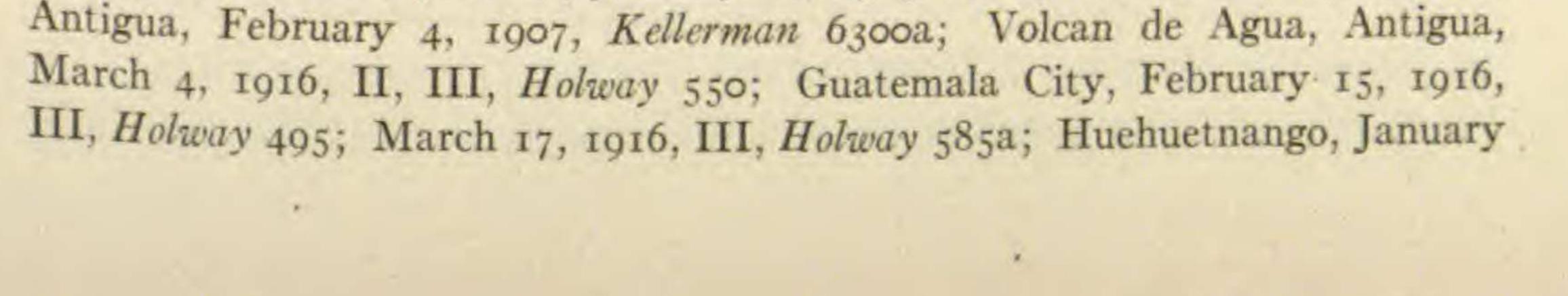
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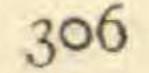
18. Puccinia notha Jackson and Holway, sp. nov. O. Pycnia epiphyllous, few, gregarious, inconspicuous, subepidermal, depressed globoid or conical, 60–90 by 50–90  $\mu$ , ostiolar filaments short.

I. Aecia hypophyllous, few, gregarious on somewhat thickened spots, peridium cylindrical, whitish, membranous, rupturing irregularly, peridial cells seen only in face view, irregularly polyhedral or rectangular, 18–26 by 35–48  $\mu$ , wall colorless, thin, 1–2  $\mu$ , closely verrucose-rugose; aeciospores somewhat irregularly ellipsoid or globoid, 20–26 by 26–35  $\mu$ , wall thin 1–1.5  $\mu$ , closely verrucose, markings somewhat deciduous, pores not evident. II. Uredinia amphigenous, few, scattered, round, very small, 0.1–0.2 mm. across, early naked, pulverulent, whitish, ruptured epidermis not conspicuous; urediniospores globoid or obovoid, 22–26 by 26–32  $\mu$ ; wall colorless, 1.5–3  $\mu$  thick, moderately echinulate; pores obscure.

III. Telia amphigenous, chiefly epiphyllous, scattered or gregarious, small, 0.2-0.8 mm. across, early naked, becoming pulverulent, blackish brown, ruptured epidermis not conspicuous; teliospores broadly ellipsoid, 26-34 by  $35-48 \mu$ , rounded at both ends, slightly or not constricted, wall chestnut brown,  $3.5-5 \mu$  thick, slightly thickened by a subhyaline umbo to  $7 \mu$  at apex and over pore of lower cell which is usually placed near pedicel or half way between pedicel and septum, prominently, evenly and moderately verrucose, with acute points about  $3-4 \mu$  apart; pedicel colorless, persistent, firm, once to two and a half times the length of the spore,  $5-7 \mu$  thick, tapering and minutely verrucose at the lower end, often attached laterally.

On Vernonia leiocarpa DC., San Rafael, Guatemala, January 7, 1915, Holway 21; Solola, 7000 ft., January 28, 1915, I, II, III, Holway 148 (type);





21, 1917, I, II, III, Holway 759; Quezaltenango, January 16, 1917, I, II, III, Holway 732; V. Shannoni Coulter (?), Quezaltenango, January 31, 1917, Holway 814.

Known only from the above mentioned collections from Guatemala. As previously noted (cf. 16), this species is often accompanied on the same leaves with P. rata, from which it differs in well marked characters. It is closely related to P. idonea (cf. 17) and perhaps to P. egregia (cf. 19). In the Quezaltenango collection (732) the teliospores have much shorter pedicels than in the other collections, and the sori are equally abundant on both surfaces of the leaf, instead of being chiefly epiphyllous as in all the other collections examined.

19. PUCCINIA EGREGIA Arth. BOT. GAZ. 40:204. 1905.

II. Uredinia not seen; urediniospores from telial sori globoid or obovoid, 23–26 by 24–28  $\mu$ ; wall golden yellow, medium thick,  $1.5-2.5 \mu$ , moderately echinulate; pores obscure, apparently 3 equatorial.

III. Telia amphigenous, scattered, round, o.2-o.5 mm. across, early naked, pulvinate, becoming somewhat pulverulent, chocolate brown, ruptured epidermis inconspicuous; teliospores broadly ellipsoid, 26-30 by 35-45  $\mu$ , rounded at both ends, not constricted at septum; wall chestnut brown, very thick,  $4-6 \mu$ , very slightly thickened at apex and over pore of lower cell, the latter placed near the pedicel, uniformly coarsely and prominently verrucose with conical and well separated papillae; pedicel slender, 4-6 µ thick, once to twice the length of the spore or occasionally longer, wall thin, smooth, colorless.

On Vernonia uniflora Schz. Bip.

Known only from a single collection, obtained from a phanerogam c specimen in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden, on V. uniflora, collected at Oaxaca, Mexico, December 29, 1895, by Seler (1739). The material is very meager and admits of but incomplete description. It is, perhaps, very closely related to P. notha (cf. 18), from which it differs in the somewhat more prominent, very sparsely distributed, rather more sharply pointed markings on the teliospore wall. The urediniospore wall is golden yellow instead of colorless, as in P. notha.

20. Puccinia praealta Jackson and Holway, sp. nov. O and I. Pycnia and aecia unknown. II. Uredinia epiphyllous, densely gregarious and often confluent on irregular spots, 0.5-2 mm. across, bullate, 0.2-0.4 mm. across, long covered by the overarching and conspicuous epidermis, deep

307

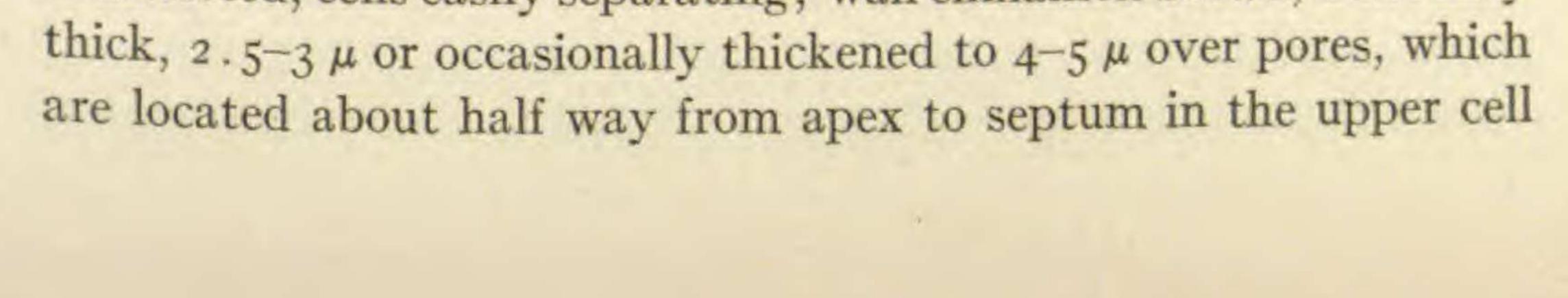
seated, arising from below the palisade layer, pulverulent, light yellow fading to whitish; urediniospores ellipsoid or obovoid, 18-20 by  $24-28 \mu$ , wall pale yellow or colorless, thin,  $1-1.5 \mu$ , finely and moderately echinulate, pores obscure, apparently 2 equatorial. III. Telia epiphyllous, densely gregarious and often confluent on irregular spots, 0.5-1.5 mm. across, becoming scattered, bullate, 0.2-0.4 mm. across, long covered by the overarching and conspicuous epidermis, deep seated, arising from below the palisade layer, compact, chestnut brown; teliospores ellipsoid, 24-28 by  $32-40 \mu$ , rounded at both ends, slightly or not constricted at septum, wall light chestnut brown,  $3-4 \mu$  thick, slightly thickened over the pore of either cell,  $4-5 \mu$ , rather prominently and sparsely vertucose, with conical projections; pedicel colorless, once to twice length of spore.

On Vernonia triflosculosa H.B.K., Mazatenango, Guatemala, February 21, 1916, Holway 510 (type); San Jose, Costa Rica, II, III, January 10, 1916, Holway 407; San Ramon, Costa Rica, January 13, 1916, II, Holway 426; Heredia, Costa Rica, December 17, 1915, II, Holway 262.

A very distinct species, separable from all others on Vernonia by the very deep seated, strictly epiphyllous sori, arising from beneath the palisade layer of leaf tissue. The sori are aggregated in definite groups, presenting the appearance, on cursory examination, of a micro-form. It is quite different from P. idonea (cf. 17), which occurs on the same host from the same region.

21. PUCCINIA ROTUNDATA Diet. Hedwigia 36:32. 1897.—P. rugosa Speg. Ann. Soc. Cient. Argent. 17:92. 1884; not P. rugosa Billings 1871.

O. Pycnia amphigenous, among the telia, few, gregarious, noticeable, yellowish, subepidermal, globose or somewhat flaskshaped, 125-130 by 125-130  $\mu$ , ostiolar filaments not extruded. III. Telia amphigenous or chiefly epiphyllous and caulicolous, numerous, crowded on yellowish spots in orbicular or somewhat irregular areas, 0.5-5 mm. across, roundish, 0.2-0.5 mm. across, tardily naked, becoming pulverulent, reddish brown, ruptured epidermis conspicuous; teliospores ellipsoid, 18-26 by 30-42  $\mu$ , rounded at both ends or occasionally tapering below, not or slightly constricted, cells easily separating; wall cinnamon brown, uniformly



and similarly placed between pedicel and septum in the lower cell; noticeably and evenly rugose; pedicel short, colorless, deciduous.

On Vernonia palens HBK., Orotina, Costa Rica, January 1, 1916, Holway 343; Vernonia sp., Colombia, Panama, September 1890, G. Lagerheim. This species is based on specimens collected by E. Ule (1686) at Serra Geral, Brazil, February 1891, on an unknown composite. Later DIETEL (Hedwigia 38:251. 1899) refers a specimen to this species collected by Ule (2336) on V. Tweediana, at Gavea, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, June 1897. The first specimen mentioned has not been examined by the writer, but a specimen on V. Tweediana from the herbarium of HOLWAY, collected by Ule at Jacarepagua, Rio de Janeiro, October 1897, bearing the same number (2336) as the Gavea specimen, has been studied. This material agrees with Sydow Ured. 1605 on the same host from Gavea, Brazil, collected by Höhnel, August 1899 and referred to P. rugosa Speg. A specimen in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden on Vernonia sp. from Campinas, Brazil, collected by F. Noack, May 1898, is the same. The specimen from Panama is in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden and is marked P. panamensis Lagerh. n. sp., which was apparently never described. MAYOR (Mem. Soc. Neuch. Sci. Nat. 5:511, 512. 1913) reports this species as P. rugosa Speg., on V. patens and V. scabra, from Colombia, having made several collections on the former host and one on the latter. None of MAYOR's collections have been seen, but a specimen was obtained on V. scabra in the phanerogamic collection of the Field Museum (sheet 137666) made at Santa Marta, Colombia, December 1898-1901 by H. H. Smith (613). The type of P. rugosa has not been seen. The description and range indicate, however, that it is identical with P.

rotundata, as has been previously assumed by Sydow (Monog. Ured. 1:176. 1902). P. rugosa was described as occurring on an unknown composite, questionably Verbesina. Its exact status will remain somewhat in doubt until authentic material can be compared.

22. Puccinia discreta Jackson and Holway, sp. nov. O. Pycnia epiphyllous, surrounded by the telia, few, gregarious, noticeable, subepidermal, golden brown fading to dark brown, globoid or depressed globoid, 90–100 by 100–130  $\mu$ ; ostiolar filaments short.

III. Telia chiefly epiphyllous, densely gregarious and confluent in groups 0.5–3 mm. across, on yellowish hypertrophied spots, often arranged in a concentric manner around the pycnia, roundish or somewhat irregular, 0.2–0.6 mm. across, early naked, at first punctiform, becoming pulverulent, dark cinnamon brown, ruptured epidermis conspicuous; teliospores ellipsoid, 18–22 by  $32-42 \mu$ ,

#### 1918] JACKSON—PUCCINIA

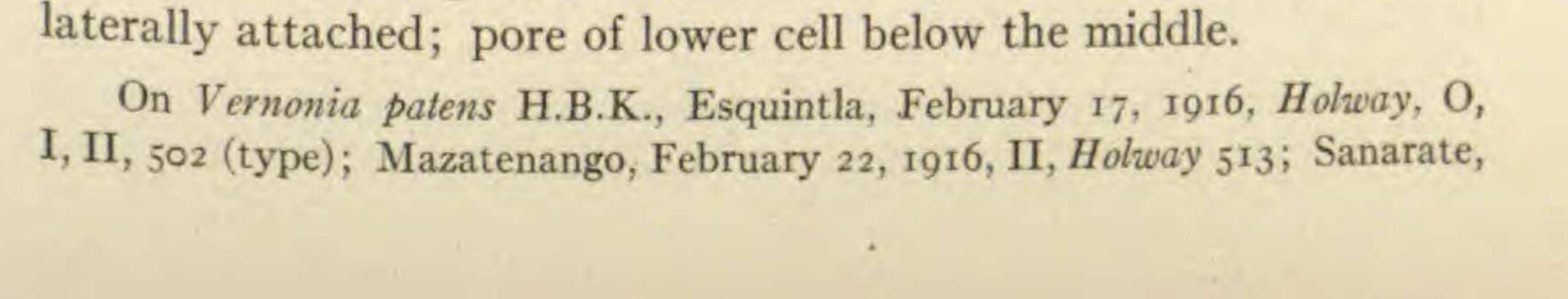
rounded at both ends, cells easily separating, strongly constricted at septum, wall dark cinnamon brown, uniform in thickness,  $2.5-3.5 \mu$ , minutely verrucose-rugose, often in lines extending in various directions; pore of apical cell placed about half way from apex to septum, similarly in lower cell; pedicel colorless, usually deciduous.

309

On Vernonia Deppeana Less., San Jose, Costa Rica, December 15, 1915, Holway 260 (type), January 3, 1916 (363), January 10, 1916 (406), December 27, 1915 (305); Sierra de las Minas, alt. 3500, El Rancho, Dept. Baja Verapaz, Guatemala, January 3, 1908, W. A. Kellerman 7026; San Felipe, Retalhuleu, Guatemala, January 14, 1917, O, III, Holway 721; Colomba, Dept. Quezaltenango, Guatemala, February 2, 1917, Holway (818).

A very distinct species, related to *P. rotundata* Diet., but easily separated by the strongly constricted teliospores and in the less conspicuous character of the markings of the teliospore wall.

23. Puccinia inaequata Jackson and Holway, sp. nov. O. Pycnia epiphyllous, few, gregarious in the center of lighter colored spots, noticeable, subepidermal, depressed globoid, 100–120  $\mu$  high by 100–175  $\mu$  broad; ostiolar filaments short. II. Primary uredinia chiefly epiphyllous, crowded and somewhat confluent in concentric groups, 2.2 mm. across, surrounding the pycnia, early naked, pulverulent, cinnamon brown, ruptured epidermis conspicuous; secondary uredinia amphigenous, numerous, scattered, roundish, small, 0.2-0.5 mm. across, early naked, pulverulent, cinnamon brown, ruptured epidermis noticeable; urediniospores obovoid or broadly ellipsoid, 18-23 by  $23-28 \mu$ , pale cinnamon brown,  $I.5-3 \mu$  thick, prominently and sparsely echinulate, pores 2 or 3, approximately equatorial. III. Telia amphigenous, scattered, round, small, 0.2-0.5 mm. across, early naked, at first pulvinate becoming somewhat pulverulent, blackish brown, ruptured epidermis conspicuous; teliospores oblong or broadly ellipsoid, 22-26 by 30-38 µ, rounded at both ends, not or scarcely constricted; wall dark cinnamon or chestnut brown, 2.5-3  $\mu$ , slightly thickened at apex, 4-5  $\mu$ ; finely and evenly verrucose-rugose; pedicel colorless, short, usually deciduous, often



310

III, February 10, 1916, Holway II, III, 470; Retalhuleu, February 26, 1916, O, II, Holway 534; Salama, March 2, 1907, Kellerman; El Rancho, January 25, 1905, Kellerman 5337; Agua Caliente, February 10, 1917, II, III, Holway 851; Santa Rosa, February 1893, Heyde and Lux, from phanerogamic specimen 4524 Plantae Guatemalensibus, ed. by JOHN DONNELL SMITH, in the Columbia University collection.

This species is known only from the localities listed above in Guatemala. It is easily separated from all other species on *Vernonia*, having distinct rugose markings on the teliospore wall, and by the small spores thickened at the apex.

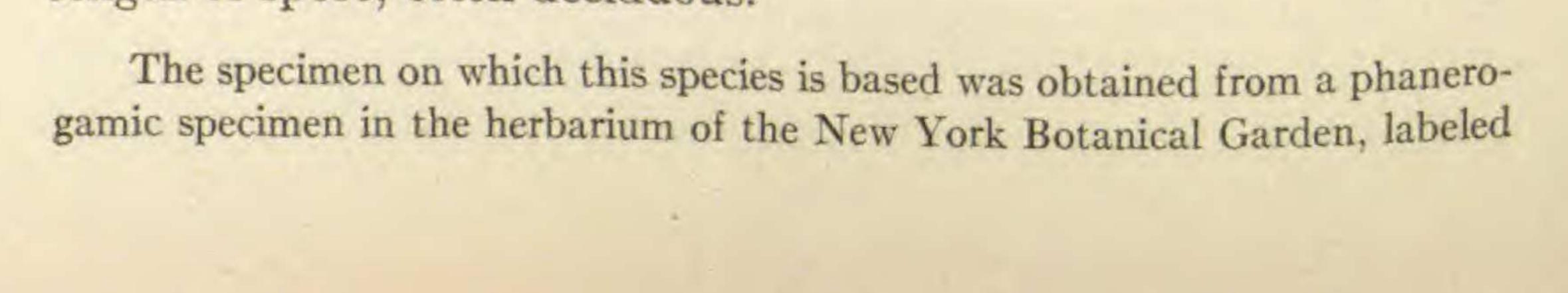
24. PUCCINIA PINGUIS Diet. Hedwigia 36:32. February 1897; not P. pinguis Diet. and Holw. July 1897.

Known only from the type collection on Vernonia platensis, Serra Geral, Brazil, February 1891, E. Ule 1692. A part of the type from the herbarium of HOLWAY has been examined, and it proves to be quite distinct. The teliospores are irregularly ellipsoid or oblong, 24-30 by  $42-52\mu$ , slightly or not constricted, wall chestnut brown,  $2.5-4\mu$  thick, apex usually abruptly thickened by a subhyaline papilla to  $5-9\mu$ . Some spores show scarcely any thickening. The wall is obscurely and very minutely rugose. A few colorless urediniospores were observed in one mount. They are globose or broadly ellipsoid,  $20-23\mu$ , wall  $1-1.5\mu$  thick, very minutely and closely echinulate.

25. Puccinia Kuntzii, sp. nov. O and I. Pycnia and aecia unknown.

II. Uredinia not seen; urediniospores intermingled with teliospores, somewhat irregularly globoid to ellipsoid, 26-29 by  $29-34 \mu$ ; wall golden brown,  $3-3.5 \mu$  thick, closely echinulate, pores obscure, probably scattered.

III. Telia hypophyllous, numerous, scattered, roundish, 0.2-0.5 mm. across, early naked, becoming pulverulent, blackish brown, ruptured epidermis not conspicuous; teliospores broadly ellipsoid or oblong, rounded at either end, occasionally somewhat narrowed below, not or slightly constricted, wall dark chestnut brown,  $5.5-7.5 \mu$  thick, apex slightly thickened 8–10  $\mu$ , prominently and closely verrucose-rugose, pore of lower cell situated midway between septum and pedicel; pedicel colorless, flexuous, one half to twice length of spore, often deciduous.



#### 1918] JACKSON—PUCCINIA

Vernonia Kuntzii Hieron., Santa Cruz, Bolivia, May 1892, Otto Kuntze. It is perhaps related to *P. semiinsculpta*, from which it differs chiefly in the broader, more closely echinulate urediniospores.

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26. PUCCINIA PAUPERCULA Arth. BOT. GAZ. 40:206. 1905.— P. Elephantopodis-spicati Pat. Bull. Soc. Myc. Fr. 28:140. 1912.

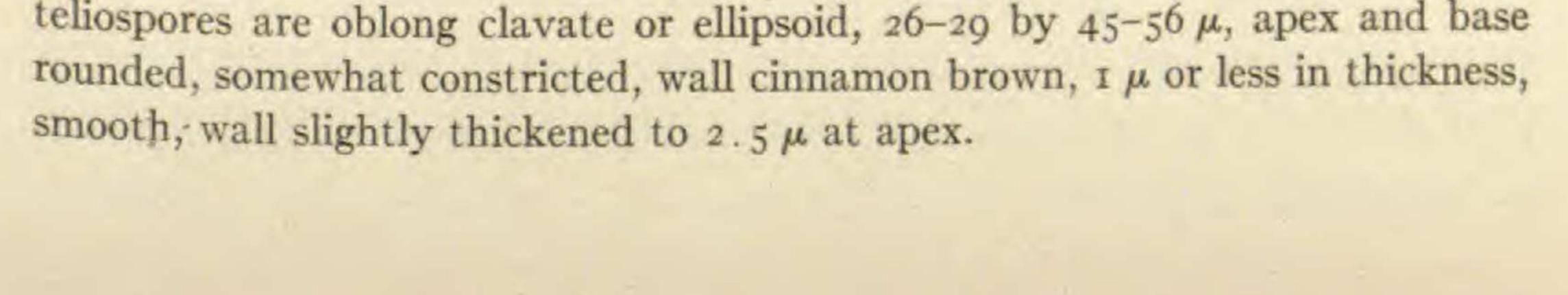
This species, known only on *Elephantopus spicatus* Juss., was originally described from a collection made by *E. W. D. Holway* (3074) at Vera Cruz, Mexico, October 5, 1898. A second collection was made by *Holway* at San Jose, Costa Rica, January 3, 1916 (353). Collections have also been made by *Holway* at Mazatenango, Guatemala, February 21, 1916 (510A); February 25, 1916 (530). It is a lepto-form with telia in orbicular groups 1-4 mm. across. The spores are oblong or lanceolate oblong, 15-17 by 39-50  $\mu$ , acute or obtuse at apex, obtuse or narrowed at base, and scarcely constricted at the septum. The wall is smooth, chestnut brown, rather thin, 1-2  $\mu$  and considerably thickened to 7-9  $\mu$  at apex. The pedicel is firm, colored like the spore, about one-half the spore length.

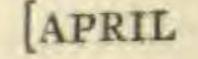
The type of P. Elephantopodis-spicati Pat. was described from material collected by *Tonduz* at San Francisco de Guadalupe, Costa Rica, July 1908. A portion of the type has been examined and agrees in all essential features with the type of P. paupercula and occurs on the same host species.

27. PUCCINIA ELEPHANTOPODIS P. Henn. Hedwigia Beibl. 39:154. 1900.

This species, known only from the type collection made at Santa Anna, Argentina, by G. Neiderlein, January 22, 1883, on Elephantopus angustifolius, is interpreted by SYDOW as being a micro-form. He states that the urediniospores described by HENNINGS are single cells of the teliospores. The latter are described as ovoid, subcuneate to ellipsoid, 18-23 by  $25-33 \mu$ , wall minutely verrucose,  $3-4 \mu$  thick, light brown, apex not or scarcely thickened, constricted at the septum, pedicel hyaline, short, fragile. This species has not been seen by the writer, and the assignment in the preceding key is largely based on SYDOW's interpretation.

28. PUCCINIA PIPTOCARPHAE P. Henn. Hedwigia 35:240.1896. This species was described from two specimens collected at St. Catharina, pr. Blumenau, Brazil, by *E. Ule*, one on *Piptocarpha oblonga*, the other on *Piptocarpha* sp., December 1888, nos. 1317, 1198. Specimens of both collections have been examined by the writer. The urediniospores are globoid, 27-32 by  $29-34 \mu$ , wall cinnamon brown,  $1.5-2.5 \mu$  in thickness, moderately and strongly echinulate, the pores obscure but apparently 4-6, scattered. The





#### 29. PUCCINIA LEPTODERMA Diet. Hedwigia 38:251. 1899.

While evidently related to the preceding species, the form differs markedly in the width of the teliospores, which are described as ellipsoid to oblong, 28-35 by  $45-60 \mu$ , constricted at septum, but not thickened at apex. No uredinia or urediniospores are described. This species has not been seen by the writer. It was reported on Piptocarpha sp. from Maná, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, August 1896, E. Ule (2334).

EXCLUDED SPECIES

PUCCINIA VERNONIAE Cke. Grevillea 10:26. 1882.

This species has not been seen. It was based on several collections made in Natal by Wood. The teliospores are evidently immature, as stated by COOKE in the original description and reaffirmed by Sydow (Monographia Uredinearum 1:178. 1902), who has apparently examined an original specimen. In any case the name is untenable (cf. 13). It seems best, therefore, to disregard this species in the present account.

#### HOST INDEX

Elephantopus angustifolius 27 spicatus 26

Piptocarpha oblonga 28 sp. 28, 29

Vernonia (continued) Deppeana 22 divaricata 1, 7 Drummondii 13 Ervendbergii 13 fasciculata 13 flexuosa 11 gigantea 13 guadalupensis 13 interior 13 Karwenskiana 15 Kuntzii 25 leiocarpa 16, 18 longifolia 7, 12 Lorenzii 14 maxima 13 menthaefolia 12 missourica 13 mollis 6

Vernonia (continued) mollissima 14 noveboracensis 13 patens 21, 23 phyllostachya 4 platensis 24 pluvialis 8 pulchella 13 sericea 4 scabra 21 scariosa 10 Schiedeana 3 scorpioides 14 Shannoni 18 triflosculosa 17, 20 Tweediana 21 umbellifera 15 uniflora 19 sp. 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 21

Vernonia Alamani 15 albicaulis 4, 7 altissima 13 arbuscula 4 bahamensis 4 Baldwinii 13 boringuensis 4 canescens 4 cauloni 2 crinita 13 crotoneaster 1

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